

The Daily Times.

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THE TIMES COMPANY, Richmond, VA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message is a long, formal and commonplace document.

Beginning with the usual conventionalities, it recommends a further restriction of Chinese immigration and more enlarged extradition laws with Great Britain.

It also recommends a revision of our tariff, "both in its administrative features and in the schedules."

He declares that the only safe legislation upon the question of the coinage of silver is that which "will secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses."

And in a general way he endorses the plan of Secretary Windom on this subject.

He also condemns trusts when organized to crush out "all healthy competition," and calls for a closer examination into the moral character of those seeking the benefit of our naturalization laws.

He recommends the increase of our navy; and also that pensions shall be allowed those sailors and soldiers who have been maimed or disabled in service.

He recommends also, greater protection for workmen on interstate railways, by requiring the use of improved safety appliances; and suggests that the weather bureau be attached to the agricultural department.

He declares that it will be his pleasure as it is his duty, "to see that the civil service law is executed with firmness and impartiality."

He recommends a national grant in aid of the education of the negro, "who," he says, "in spite of ignorance and poverty, which was our shame and not theirs, has made remarkable advances in education and the acquisition of property."

Finally, in language most forcible and emphatic, he invokes the attention of Congress to the consideration of "such measures within its well-defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage, and every other right under the constitution and laws of the United States."

Such are the salient points of the message. We propose hereafter to refer to them more in detail, particularly, however, to the very explicit utterances on the Federal relation to the negro, which, as the President declares, "requires the National Government to protect him as litigant, juror or witness in the courts, as an elector or member of Congress, or as a peaceable traveler upon our interstate railways."

A REASSURANCE OF PRINCIPLES.

The adoption without division of the resolution offered in the Democratic National caucus on Monday, reasserting the devotion of the Democratic party to the principles of reform with respect to our present tariff, as laid down in the famous message of Cleveland, and proclaimed by the party in the last national campaign, is, we think, an excellent augury not only of harmonious action on the part of the Democrats in the present Congress when the question of tariff comes up, but also of victory in the national contest of 1892.

It is eminently wise and proper to take this position now in the most formal and solemn way before the course of legislation has begun. The keynote of the policy to be pursued has been struck and there is no danger of mistake or misconception as to the character of the sound. The whole country understands clearly that the Democratic party explicitly and firmly reiterates its original declaration that it will not swerve or weaken in its determination to reduce a rate of taxation that can only be justified by a condition of war.

Regarding a purely partisan standpoint, this policy is sanctioned by the most selfish political expediency and shrewdness. Apart from the general victory of the Democrats in the last elections, there are very many evidences that the political sentiment of the country has turned against the Republican party not only on account of its corrupt methods, but also on account of its high protective principles.

No words that can be employed would be too strong to express the grateful appreciation which the whole people of the United States should entertain for the service which Cleveland performed in sending forth his great message on the tariff. That message was not premature as a matter of party policy. Cleveland would have been elected if it had not been for the lavish use of money by the Republicans in the campaign, and the sectional bitterness of so large a proportion of the Northern voters. These two influences were not present in the elections of November 5th, and the consequence was that the Democratic party were successful everywhere, and it cannot be doubted were chiefly successful because they represented opposition to the present tariff.

Let the party's representatives in Congress continue as they have begun, and the sentiment of the North will be

so thoroughly aroused against the oppression of high protection by the time of the next Presidential election that all sectional antipathies will be brushed aside, and the Democratic party reinstated in control of the government by the greatest popular majority recorded in the history of this country.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

The Legislature that assembled to-day will have before it in the course of its session many very important measures for enactment, among which, propositions looking to a change in our present Election law will be very prominent.

The TIMES was, we believe, the first journal in the State to suggest the necessity for some change, and to enforce it upon the attention of our people. That necessity exists as much to-day as it did on the 5th of November last, and it exists not less because the Democratic party overthrew the Republican then by a large majority. The circumstances which led to that overwhelming victory were exceptional, and are not likely to rise again in a generation. Under the very same law Cleveland's majority was as slender as McKinney's was huge.

An election of State officers is a very different thing from a national election. This fact should have its weight in leading our legislators to adopt some plan that will reduce if not remove the gravest evils under which we suffer under the present electoral system. What is the most reasonable and practicable law? All or nearly all are agreed upon the necessity of a new law, but few have any well defined idea as to what the law shall be.

We are firm in the conviction that the Australian ballot law in an unmodified form will not meet the difficulties of the situation. The greater secrecy which it insures will not, in our opinion, have the effect which some anticipate of dividing the negro vote by removing all fear of social ostracism by the members of their own race. We believe that the governing principle of this race in the exercise of the right of suffrage will continue to be opposition to the white people simply because they are white, that being the logic of the further separation of the two peoples now in progress. The Australian ballot law with modifications in the nature of indirect educational qualifications is the only form of law that will meet all the requirements. The utmost caution and prudence, however, should be used in the steps to be taken in this connection.

We are awaiting with interest the expression of views on this subject, which Governor Lee will no doubt embody in his message to be delivered to the Legislature to-day.

GOVERNOR LEE'S telegram to Governor Jackson, extending him an invitation to dinner, and proposing to settle the dispute between Virginia and Maryland as to Hog Island after the fashion of the conferences between the Governors of North and South Carolina, substituting oyster steaks for drinks, however, is likely to be referred to hereafter as one of the most skillful strokes of diplomacy recorded in the history of the Commonwealth. There are times when as much wisdom can be exhibited by employing the burlesque as by showing firmness and decision. And this was just one of those cases. The action of Governor Jackson in issuing his proclamation is now admitted to have been premature, and it might have been anticipated that it would lead to the conflict that has occurred. The ill feeling produced by this conflict of claims will be largely dispelled by the jocular attitude of Governor Lee, which is simply a very polite, but not the less effective, way of saying that there is no need for any one indulging in any nonsense. The Governor's telegram has cleared the atmosphere. Now let us proceed to settle the difficulty amicably and justly to all sides.

The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. Pleasant, and adopted by the Council, "that the Finance Committee be instructed to include in the annual budget for 1890 an amount sufficient to provide a reformatory for youthful criminals, and to provide for its maintenance during the remainder of the fiscal year," will be the source of gratification to all those who are interested in the establishment of such an institution in our midst. This question was taken up by the TIMES and earnestly pressed upon the consideration of our community at large and our city authorities in particular, as being one of the utmost importance to every class. It is a source of much satisfaction to us to find that public attention has been so far aroused that our City Council feels justified in taking the first step towards the establishment and support of an institution that has so long been needed.

This curious accident by which the Statue of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol at Washington was in imminent danger of destruction is a very striking warning against allowing to degrading sight-seers free access to public places which are not under the protecting eye of an appointed guardian. It would have been a cause for the deepest regret if this statue had been destroyed, not only on account of its artistic beauty, but also on account of its associations. To how many citizens of the United States is not that ethereal figure perched upon that airy height familiar? May it long remain in position to catch the first rays of the rising sun and reflect the last rays of the setting. If its bronze lips only had power to speak how eloquently they would rebuke the partisans who are now hatching their schemes in the halls below as to how they can subject one great section of this country to the control of all that is most ignorant and vicious in public and private life!

How Stanley would welcome a copy of a newspaper! He has been twenty years and eleven months without news of the world. Since he went into the wilds of Africa we have elected and inaugurated a new administration. A great monarchy has been turned into a republic. The Republic has increased in power by breaking down the rules and seating defeated candidates of their party instead of the elected Democrats.

The adjournment of the caucus, although probably unavoidable, was none the less regrettable. There should be no more adjournments. As to tonight's meeting of the committee to guide its proceedings finally designated.

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Furnished by the "Times" Correspondents and State Exchanges—Paragraphs and Editorial Opinions Clipped, Compiled and Condensed from Home Papers.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, December 3.—[Special.]—The football game on Saturday afternoon at the University at which the team from the University at Lehigh was defeated by a very long time. It is safe to say that everybody on the ground, except Lanier, the referee, and the Lehigh "boys," was as mad as a wet hen before the game was half over. The Lehigh team made three touchdowns in the first half that were ruled out. About two of these there was little doubt that they were fairly made, the first one by Greenman, Mr. Callan, the manager of the Lehigh team, and Mr. Emery, a member of it, admitted after the game should have been counted. The Lehigh men began slugging in the most open manner in the early part of the contest, and although the referee in one case motioned to a Lehigh man to stop slugging he decided the next instant that he was innocent of any offense in that line. A University man had been high man laid down by the Lehigh player, and the referee, who had been called in, claimed it. The ball was given to Lehigh! This led to the belief among the spectators that any claim made by Lehigh would be allowed by the referee. The referee, however, was not so easily deceived. He ruled that the University man had been fouled, and the crowd became restive and to a degree discourteous. Matters were not helped by the fact, which leaked out before the men left the field, that three of the players on the Lehigh team were college men, and had been picked up from the mines or elsewhere for the special work of defeating the Varsity boys. In spite of these discouraging incidents, and of having to play against the visiting team and the referee, too, the home team tied the Lehigh team in the score. The Lehigh team tested its new armor just evening in the presence of a large audience. Mr. Cornish, of London, England, played with marked ability, and brought out in a brilliant manner the excellence of the organ.

Happenings in Halifax.

HALIFAX COURTHOUSE, December 2.—[Correspondence.]—Edmund Ross (colored), near South Boston, was thrown from a wagon by a runaway team. A heavy fall, which he sustained, over his head, injuring him fatally.

Track laying on the Lynchburg and Durham Railroad has been completed to Banister river, this place. It will require about two weeks to put up the iron bridge that will span Banister river, and about one mile from the river. The train will run through from Lynchburg to this place probably by the 20th of December.

George Russell, a well-to-do colored man, residing about six miles from this place, was arrested by a constable, and taken to the jail, where he was held on a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, and then made his escape. A warrant was at the time issued for his arrest; the sheriff sought the country for many miles, and was unable to find him. He was found, just before the last election, George thought it was getting time for him to assert his citizenship, so he wrote to the registrar at this place to send him his transfer to the County Jail. He went, and about the same time the clerk of the County Court issued a capias directed to the sergeant of Roanoke City, and George was arrested and brought here. His case is continued until the 10th inst. He is now in the County Jail, and the Commonwealth's Attorney entered his most solemn protest, saying George had skipped once, and he was afraid to give him another chance. The motion was overruled by the court, and the sheriff was ordered to take him to the jail.

All of last week was occupied in the trial of the negroes who, it was charged, ambushed Messrs. R. R. Nowlin and Julian Chappel on the night of November 5th. Anthony King, the negro, was found guilty of the crime, and sentenced to ten years, and Dodson King for six years. Anthony Ragland and Edmund King were acquitted, and the trial of Moses Dixon, John Wilkins, Jeff Carrington and Lee W. Taylor, who were charged with the same crime, was postponed until the 10th inst. The Commonwealth's Attorney was represented by Major J. W. Rieley, and the prisoners by Mr. W. D. Hill and T. H. Henry (colored) of South Boston, and J. D. Clay, Esq., of this place.

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Rev. E. P. Nye, who was elected into his office in the West End.

Warwick County Court is in session at Newport News. The case of Turner, charged with killing young Slater, will come up for trial.

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A surprising verdict.

[Baltimore Herald.]

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Democratic Congressional Action.

[New York Star.]

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Party and Leaders Rebuked.

[Boston Herald.]

The most remarkable feature in the elections of the present year is the verdict they have rendered on the part of the people upon Republican renominations. The Republican party receives a rebuke for its general policy, but it is in every case milder than the rebuke administered to its leaders. We doubt if the history of the country will furnish an instance of public disfavor expressed for the men put in nomination by any party for the first positions in importance as is seen in the Republican candidates this year.

It should have been Edited.

[Albany Express.]

For a business man, who might be expected to speak to the point, it must be confessed that Mr. Wanamaker is surprisingly long-winded. If another Postmaster-General had issued such a read 'em, No, indeed! Yet he seems to think that other people, whose time is money, will wade through his sum berless pages.

Harrison and Wanamaker.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Wanamaker, who had never met Harrison until he went out to Indianapolis to see him last winter, captivated Harrison's affections at once, and from the 4th of March has steadily grown into closer relations with Harrison. Wanamaker is a man of many points of resemblance, and some that are not so apparent. They all helped to a mutual understanding and appreciation. Each counts the other a friend in the fullest sense of the term. Wanamaker is at the White House three or four times a week or oftener, and for an afternoon or an evening at a time. He lunches or dines with him. Both are elders in the Presbyterian Church, and are interested in all its interests. President Harrison likes to have him come to the White House. He likes to run in on Wanamaker at his home after his evening walk. I think he finds Wanamaker more congenial than any of the other Cabinet officers.

The Question of Trusts.

[Washington Post.]

In trade matters a tendency has been recently observable to invoke special legislative aid for the purpose of obviating disadvantages and dangers to a trader. Wanamaker is a man of many points of resemblance, and some that are not so apparent. They all helped to a mutual understanding and appreciation. Each counts the other a friend in the fullest sense of the term. Wanamaker is at the White House three or four times a week or oftener, and for an afternoon or an evening at a time. He lunches or dines with him. Both are elders in the Presbyterian Church, and are interested in all its interests. President Harrison likes to have him come to the White House. He likes to run in on Wanamaker at his home after his evening walk. I think he finds Wanamaker more congenial than any of the other Cabinet officers.

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